

destus; the head is almost similarly formed; the antennæ, however, are always more or less serrate; the thorax is more elongate, the prosternal sutures are narrowly open in their anterior part and are not sinuate in front; the prosternal process is short, and is bent up in *Lomemus pilicornis*, but is longer and nearly straight in *L. obscuripes*; the intercoxal space is narrow, and the mesosternal cavity is narrow, ill-limited behind, its posterior extremity very far from the intercoxal suture; the space separating these two parts is longitudinally grooved. The femoral portion of the coxal plate is short, the trochanteral portion moderately long; the 4th joint of the tarsus is minute, the 3rd simple or obscurely emarginate at the extremity. Species of small size.

I have had so few examples of these small species at my disposal that I cannot deal in a full and satisfactory manner with their structural details; and it is probable that a thorough examination would show that I have left together in one group species which may ultimately form several distinct groups: they may, however, be distinguished from the species of *Aglophus* by the different prosternal sutures, by the less diminished femoral portion of the hind coxal plate, and the less developed 3rd and 4th joints of the tarsi.

[To be continued].

XL.—Description of three new Species of Lizards from Islands of Torres Straits. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER.

A COLLECTION of reptiles made by the Rev. S. MacFarlane for the British Museum, at Somerset and in the islands of Torres Straits, contained the lizards enumerated in the following list. Unfortunately no record was made, or has reached us, as regards the particular islands where the specimens were collected.

1. *Odatria prasina*, Müll.
2. *Lialis punctulata*, Gray, together with *L. leptorhyncha*, Ptrs., the specific distinctness of which is very doubtful.
3. *Cryptoblepharus pacilopleurus*, Wiegman.
4. *Hinulia striatula*, Steind.
5. *Carlia Macfarlani*, sp. n

Scales round the middle of the body in 25 longitudinal series; 45 in a series between the chin and vent. The anterior frontal forms a long suture with the rostral and a short one with the vertical, which is small, smaller than the ante-

rior occipital; a small central occipital fitting into a notch of the anterior. Six upper labials, the fourth being below the eye. Ear-opening minute. The fore leg does not reach beyond the eye if laid forwards; the third finger longest. Brown above, white below. Sides with a black, white-edged band, beginning from the eye and lost on the tail. This band is much more distinct in young than in old specimens.

	millim.
Distance of the snout from the eye	3
" " ear	7
" " shoulder	12
" " vent	30
Length of tail	47
" fore leg	8.5
" hind leg	12

This species should be compared with *Lygosoma nove-guinææ*, which has been very shortly noticed by Meyer in Berlin. M.B. 1874, p. 132.

6. *Mabouia macrura*, Gthr.
7. *Cyclodus carinatus*, Gthr.
8. *Tropidolepisma striolatum*, Ptrs.
9. *Heteropus fuscus*, D. & B.

10. *Thecadactylus australis*, sp. n.

Closely allied to *T. rapicauda*. Upper parts covered with very small, granular, smooth scales, which become more prominent and rougher on the forehead and snout. Eleven upper and ten lower labials. Scales of the lower parts as small as those of the upper; those on the throat minute. The scales in the præanal region somewhat larger, each perforated by a pore. Root of the tail, behind the vent, swollen (in the male?), the swollen portion covered with large hexagonal scutes. Tail (reproduced) cylindrical, with narrow verticilli. Upper parts brownish violet, marbled with reddish. Lower parts whitish.

	millim.
Distance from the snout to the eye	12
" " ear	28
" " shoulder	45
" " vent	105
Length of tail	60
" fore leg	30
" hind leg	40

The occurrence in Australia of a genus hitherto believed to be peculiar to tropical America is the more significant as this

genus is sharply defined from other members of the family of Geckoids, and the resemblance between the single American and Australian species is very great indeed.

11. *Peripia torresiana*, sp. n.

Back uniform granular, without any tubercles. Scales in the middle of the belly in about 40 longitudinal series. Tail strongly depressed, but with rounded sides, finely granular, and with large subcaudals beneath. Number of the upper and lower labials varying from seven to nine. Front lower labial short, much broader than long, with a pair of elongate chin-shields behind. Light grey above, with some indistinct round white spots. Tail with brownish rings.

	millim.
Distance of the snout from the eye	7
" " ear	15
" " shoulder	24
" " vent	70
Length of tail	75
" fore leg	20
" hind leg	26

12. *Gymnodactylus Arnouxii*, Dum.

13. *Chlamydosaurus Kingii*, Gray.

XLI.—*Notes on Stony Corals in the Collection of the British Museum.* By Dr. F. BRÜGGEMANN.

IN these notes I intend to publish a series of preliminary notices of some of the more remarkable novelties which I determined during my examination of the large collection of corals in the British Museum, as well as other remarks, especially on synonymy and geographical distribution of forms previously known. They will be of a miscellaneous character, and are not intended to be given in a strictly systematic order.

My thanks are due to Dr. Günther, keeper of the Zoological Department, for kind assistance, by which my studies have been greatly facilitated.

I. DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF TURBINARIIDÆ.

1. *Turbinaria bifrons*.

Corallum consisting of thin, vertical, variously plicate plates, which are covered equally on both sides with calicles. Coral-